u union workhouses, or with friends. In Scotland there were 7,403 insane persons on the 14th of May, 1865, vtz., 2,782 private. 4,642 pauper, and 29 criminal lunatica; 4,300 of these were 'dunatics' proper, and 2,603 congenital idiots. In Ireland, at the end of the year 1856-57, there were 3,856 insane persons in confinement, against 3,683 in 1856, and 3,199 in 1855. There were 1,281 insane paupers in union workhouses in Ireland in the year 1856-57 the receipts of the Irish asylums in 1856-57 amounted to 282,375, and the expenditure to 277,432.

In 1841, the year in which Sir Robert Peel succeeded to the Premiership, the value of every description of stock held by the farmers of Ireland was about twenty-one milions, this including £300,000, as the value of the poultry held at that date. According to the return of the number of stock in Ireland for the present year, the total value would be about forty-one millions, or nearly twice the amount. The Registrar General's estimate makes the value only thirty four millions, but on the average of each class of stock he takes the figures set down ten years ago, when cattle were at least 30 per cent under the present market rates. It is evident that the new blood infused into the agricultural world by the operations of the Encumbered Estates Court has had the happiest effects in arousing into more intense energy the local enterprise of the Irish farming population. This one fact, that the live stock owned by Irish agriculturists is, at present, worth twice as much as that held before the advent of free trade, is, in itself, an exceedingly valuable testimony of the success of Sir Robert Peel's far-seeing legislation, as applied to that country.

On the 1st of October the new Copyhold act of England came into force, repealing, in a great measure, the law which has beretetere existed. The object of the act is to

came into force, repealing, in agreat measure, the law which has heretostere existed. The object of the act is to make further improvements for the commutation of manorial rights, to facilitate the cafranchement of copyhold iands, and to improve canomary tenures. According to the sath section, the tenant or led of copyhold iands, and to improve canomary tenures. According to the sath section, the tenant or led of copyhold and may compel its enfranchisement, and the lord or tenant may compel its enfranchisement, and the lord or tenant may compel its enfranchisement, and the lord or tenant may compel the extinguishment of 100 act of 1858.

An imperial decree, published by the Paris Monitors, approving of the convenience passes of frances for draining purposes is much approved of the salvance by that establishment of 100,000,000 of rances for draining purposes is much approved of the subject is one of great importance, we extract from the Constitutionate the following explanation of the system which is to be parised—The administration has so facilitated the formalities required, that to effect a loan will not require, on the part of either great or small proprietors, any of the steps which bring the most enterprising spirits to a dead stop, and which mere farmers would dare to venture on. Applications for a loan would be laid before a competent commission, and forwarded, after a cursory examination, to the engineer of the pelitioner's department, or of that in which the draining works are to be executed. The engineer, after ascertaining the util be forwarded to the Muberty of Agriculture will be made. The Credit Foncier Company will then examine the title is good, and see to the Solvency of the demandant. If the securities oftered ne not deemed sufficient, the Minister of Agriculture will accide, after a cursor shall be commenced and finished.

The French Outton House has published the complete statusies of the trade of France in 1857, including the title in great shall be sufficient with the ministry, also, to fi

Advices from Madrid of the 29th uit, have reached us.
The presecutions of the press continued. The Parlaments,
organ of the Narvaez party, had been ordered for pressecution by the crown lawyers. M. Nocodal, the ex-Minis

M. Emile Pereire has, it is said, obtained from the Em-peror Napoleor, for the Southern Railway Company, the concession of two lines, one from Bayonne to Irun, and the other from Perpignan to Port Vendres.

the other from Perpagnan to Port Vendres.

Swarms of locusts have appeared in several of the Philippine Islands, and have caused immense damage in the plantations. Public prayers are being offered up, and the common people are employed in the fields in coffecting and destroying them, the authorities paying so much for every baskefful presented to the alcades. It does not appear that the natives of the Philippine Islands cat the locusts, as the Riff Arabs do.

A report from Sum, dated at Bangkok on the 15th of July, says.—Rice was very scarce, and of an infection.

A report from Sam, dated at Bangkok on the 15th of July, says.—Rice was very scarce, and of an inferior quality; and in the event of it not raining seen, a famine may be surely expected. The nobles desired the King to issue a proclamation prombiting the expertation of rice; the King would not acquience, but ordered the price of that article to be raised higher.

Six gentlemen have just completed a beating tour from Paris to Antwerp, through the interior navigations of France and heigitum. Their box, a light four-cared gig, had been previously sent to Assueres, on the Seize. They started thence, rowing through Paris up the sense to the junction with the Marine, near Charenton; here they commenced ascending the Marine, and soon choosinered the first of the numerous weirs built for purposes of navigation across the river. The gate of this happened to be open, and they attempted to pull through, but were borne back by the rish of water, native speciators derisavely shouting. They prepared for a second attempt. Getroady, said the conswain, "Go!" Twenty strokes brought them to the fail, and after three minutes struggle in the turmoil the Firefly was steadily proceeding on her apward way.

The St. Locia (W. I.) Palladium mentions the arrival at

shouting. They prepared for a second attempt. "Got, cady," said the conswain, "Col" Twenty strokes brought them to the fall, and after three minutes struggle in the termon the Firefly was steadily proceeding on her appears what the terming of the 6th of August, of the French man of war steamer Lucifer, in search of some Kroomen who had effected their escape from Martinique. It appears that during the preceding night twenty-three of these unfortunate beings, employed on the estate of Mr. Semps, in that island, had embarked in a cance, and had directed their course towards the northern part of St. Linea. The moment this circumstance was discovered by the owner of the estate he represented the matter to the government of Martinique, who immediately placed the Lucifer at his disposal to go in classe of the fugitives. That vessel sailed from Fort Boyal early on the morning of Tuesday, and theovering no trace of the Kroomen, shaped their course towards the port of Castries. On landing at the wharf, Mr. Semps is son in-law, who was on beard, and a party of the officers, proceeted to the residence of his Excellency the Arministrator of the government, by whem they were coortiously recoved. They stated the object of their visit, and on being informed that no intelligence had been received of the arrival of the Kroomen, they imquired whether, in the event of their landing in St. Lucia, the Gover nor would consent to their landing in St. Lucia, the Gover nor would consent to their landing in St. Lucia, the Gover nor would consent to their landing in St. Lucia, the Gover nor would consent to their landing in St. Lucia, the Gover nor would consent to their landing in St. Lucia, the Gover nor would consent to their landing in St. Lucia, the Gover nor would consent to their landing in St. Lucia, the Gover nor would consent to their landing the properties of the structure of the firm of the second of the second land the land of the land of the

blackness of heart, an enders it imperative that all the features of the case by blished, had long been under the ban as entreated that he might be again to some extent, in his old age, and vindicate the trust given him. given bim.

The arrival of a Danish squadron at Carlscrona, under the orders of Rear Admiral Bile, had produced a great Scandinavian sensation in Sweden. The two squadrons, consisting of thirteen vessels of war, had performed evo-lutions and maneuvres in concert, in presence of Prince Oscar, the second son of the King of Sweden.

lutions and maneuvres in concert, in presence of Prince Oscar, the second son of the King of Sweden.

The city of Munich celebrated the seven hundredth anniversary of its foundation lately. The chief feature of the fet was an immense cortege in which 3,000 men and 500 hundred horses figured, and which represented the respective centuries from the twelfth to the nineteenth, with their emblems, costumes, and the great personages of the national history at each epoch. The King and Queen viewed the cortege from the windows of the palace.

An exhibition of woollen cloths and silks manufactured in the Papal States has been opened in the half of the Capitol at Rome. About twenty manufacturers sent specimens of their produce; of these the cloths of Bologna and Rome were particularly admired. Competent judges state that the Romans can now supply themselves at home with coarse cloths without having recourse to other countries.

The London Times of the 16th ultimo, remarking on the late news from India, says:—The decisive scouring of all the intested parts of Hindostan will soon come. Leed Clyde must quickly be upon the field of action—perhaps he is already there—with 25,000 British infantry and 10,000 cavalry, a good portion of which will also be British. There is no rebel force in India which can withstand these troops for one hour. We hope there is no body which can evade them. It is, however, evident that it is not a pitched battle or a great victory which will put an end to these mutinies, or fix in the Indian mind the fact of the uselersness of future resistance.

The same paper.

of the progress of fires. Having, from long residence witnessed the volunteer associations of the New York Fire Department, and been accustomed to regard its organization as complete, it was with no little interest, and with some doubts of their efficacy, that the operations of a paid department, with steam apparatus, were at first observed. Any doubt of this nature has been long since dispelled.

The recent reception of the Philadelphia Hose Company, with their steam apparatus, is an instance of the prejudice which exists in this matter, and which the company in question has had the independence, as well as foresight, to meet and overcome. It is not strange that this preju dice should exist. A system that has grown up to becom time-honored will not be surrendered at once. On

time-honored will not be surrendered at once. On
the other hand, in those Western cities which
have arisen with such rapid growth, this matter has been, from the exigencies of the case,
forced upon their consideration. With no old prejudices
or old organizations—with all their collaboral ends, personal, political, social, benevolent, &c.—to influence toeir
independent action, they have wisety considered the duty
of the municipal government in protecting the projectly of
its citizens from the rayages of fire to be as unperious
and clear as that of guarding against the depredations of
thieves and other public evils. They, therefore, regarded
this object as worth paying quite as much for, in proportion, and, as will be seen, with equally salistactory resuits. What city, it may be asked, would trust its police
duty to be performed by youther associations?

tion, and, as will be seen, with equally satisfactory results. What city, it may be asked, would trust its police duty to be performed by yolunteer associations?

The history of the paid Fire Department of Chechnatic commences with March, 1855. Although the circumstances that led to an abandonneut of the volunteer associations are stated to be those evils which have so frequently characterised them there and eisewhere, yet the suggestion and instant adoption of steam as the working power seemed to be the practical and common sense solution of a question of mechanical difficulty. We are not able to speak from observation of any change in the morals of the city consequent upon it, but must accept the official reports of the officers of the department. From these there seems to be no doubt that the atteration is great. The engine houses under the volunteer system had degenerated into nurseries of vice and the resorts of men who represented any other than a great preservative department of a city. There seemed to be little choice between the destruction of property by fire and the injury to the morals of so large a number as the volunteer system entailed.

m entailed.

Whatever may be said of the expense attending a pro-Whatever may be said of the expense attending a pro-posed change in any civil organization, there is no doubt that where it has degenerated into such gross abuses, and come to view the objects of its organization in a secondary light, it is a wise economy to substitute at once a new sys-

ight, it is a wise economy to substitute at once a new sys-tem at any cost.

Mr. Miles Greenwood, a citizen of great respectability, acted as Chief Engineer for two years, and his reports are of great value in connection with this whole subject. He was succeeded by Mr. F. Clements, from whose reports we are enabled to present some practical results, deduced from an experience of three years. In 1856 Mr. Cle-ments reported seven steam engines in service, with a capacity of 178,560 gallons per hour. Compared with wenty-eight hand engines, whose greatest capacity was 131,322 gallons, it will be perceived one steam fire engine equalled the engacity of four hand engines. It is not in such mechanical results, however, the greatest disparity chief The application of three cause favorable light.

Though no necurate record of losses by fire seems to have been kept prior to 1864, yet we find for this year, and for three successive years, tables exhibiting the loss, memanic, and loss over insurance, as follows:

Loss over

			Loss over
Year ending	Link	Insurance.	Inverance
April, 1854		\$030,089	\$350.81
1855	120,816	84,831	85,98
1856		103,730	172.36
		157,489	26,63
		ary are less by	
\$26,000 than the			
sweak for thems			
are exceedingly			
central organiza			
ability enforced			
are so well syste			
accessible. Mr.	George C I	levis an under	writer, state
that thee far the			
half a million of			

that thus far the average losses by fire have been reduced half a million of dollars annually; and adds that "were the underwriters to-day called upon to pay the whole expense of the department they would cheerfully do so, rather than return to the old system, with its concurrent evils of black mail, riot and arson."

Of the great moral results of the new system there seems to be a very unanimous sentiment prevalent. Mr. Greenwood says, in his report for 1835, "that the lingering opposition to the present organization remaining in the minds of the voluntary firemen at the date of my last annual report has entirely disappeared, and the present organization not only now meets their hearty support, but is regarded by them as better adapted to the protection of the property of their fellow citizens than the old one, to

which they were so firmly attached. To refer the City Council to the order and quiet that now reign throughout the city when there is an alarm of fire would be ssperfluous; it is seen and known by every citizen." Again, in a succeeding report, Mr. Clement states substantially the pame thing; and further, Mr. Davis writes.—'It has given peace, quiet and safety, for riot, lawlessness and uncounty ** * *, and beyond these we have the mestimable advantage which it has been to the morals of the community, especially to the young, by breaking up entirely those great seminaries of vice and immorality, the engine halls of a volunteer department in a large city."

Prior to September 14, 1857, the Fire Department of St. Louis consisted of volunteer companies, or ganized under

ficiency, we perceive still more clearly the great disparity of the two systems in the number of men required. One of the results to be legitimately expected in connection with this subject is being realized. We refer to the reduction of the rates of insurance, an under writer, representing several insurance companies, gave notice on the 3d of November "that, in consequence of the additional facilities for extinguishing fires, now enjoyed by the city of St. Louis, they deem it just to the community to reduce the rates of fire insurance on stores, stocks and dwelling houses located in the city of St. Louis." This movement must become a general one.

J. B. C.

Dramatic and Musical Notices. BROADWAY THEATER.—One of England Adverte actors, Mr. Barry Sullivan, is to make his dibut before a New York audience to morrow in Shakspere's great tragic character of Hamlet. The entertainments are to close with the "Dream at Sea."

the "Dream at Sea."

THE RAVEL TROUTE, headed by the famous Gabriel and Francis, and strengthened by the popular dansense Yroz Mathias, the dashing tight rope performer, Mic. Zafretta, and other well known artists, will commence a short seaon at Niblo's to morrow night.

son at Nibio's to morrow night.

Bowney Thearex.—Little Cordella Howard is to appear
to morrow evening in her celebrated character of Eva in
"Uncle Tom's Cabin." She will be supported by her
varents, Mr. and Mrs G. C. Howard, and the chief members of the company. The "W zard Skiff" and "Magic
Barrel" follow.

Wallack's.—The new just to comedy called "Blue and

Cherry" and Mr. Tem. Faylor's pseuliar comedy, with at equally peculiar title, "Going to the Bad," have prove sufficiently attractive to induce the manager to re announce SKERNS still finds it to her interest to keep Mr. Tom

Taylor's comedy of "Our American Consm" before the people. The play will commence the sixth week of its profitable career to morrow. The afterpiece is to be the "Dumb Belle."

"Dumb Belle."

Amsnean Muskum.—This is announced as the last week of the exhibition of Thiodon's world in ministure; also of the homorous Br. Valentine, whose spicy jokes and narratives have been greatly reinshed by the multitudes who have lately visited the Museum.

have lately visited the Museum.

Palact Garber Cherk.—Prof. Nixou appears to have taken rather more pains than usual in preparing the programme for the benefit of his co-laborer, the popular W. H. Kemp, to-morrow night. Teny Pastor, the great clown, and a host of other lavorites have volunteered. Woon's Misserems propose to favor their patrons to-morrow night with a graphic living pictorial illustration of "Southern Life" through the medium of natural, artificial and musical effects, that have flever before been seen in

to please all who are acquainted with what is so aptly styled their "queer, quaint, quiet and quarreisome" way of entertaining their auditors. Pan and Jerry always at

home.

The Campinus will to morrow evening produce their extravaganza called "Southern Darkies on a Free State Railroad," in which a Yankee conductor, a Dutchman, an Irish woman, and the negroes succeed in creating much merriment. Mr. Larry Short, formerly the popular treasurer of the Buckleys, is to have a complimentary benefit in the course of the week.

The Indiana Divorce Laws.

[From the Lafayette (Ind.) Journal, Nov. 17.]

The following circular, received yesterday by Hon. Judge Test, furnishes another beautiful commentary on the pecuair instice and propriety of our procest law on the subject of divorces. We trust that our Legislature, now on the eve of assembling, will take speedy measures to wipe from our statute book a law that so justly subjects our State to contumely and reproach.—

To you Hon, Judges or size Cherty and Consty Course or Indiana.

To the Hox. Jedges of the Creett and Course Course of Indana Certification. How he had been advoced by the Land of the How had been advoced surreputitionary. He has cruelly abandoned me, without cause on my part, and would of course full to make provision for me, if allowed to urge his petition unopposed. He will make his affidavt of residence in your State, as required, and find no difficulty, through various artifices, in obtaining a decree in his favor, I judge. I wish, for the sake of my (and his) children, and for my own sake, to oppose him. I find it so very difficult to watch the Indiana papers received here, for the notice of his application, that I have resolved to tax your sense of generosity to the extent of asking the Judges before whom his petition may come to cause notice of the same to be given me by letter, addressed to L. W. Case, Esq., Brooklyn, N. Y., and to make smoth postponement of the matter as will enable me to respond.

MRS. HARRIST N. B. POWELL.

Suspension of North Carolina Trade.—For the last sixty days there has been almost a total suspension of North Carolina trade with Norfolk, consequent upon the inadequate supply of water in the feeder of the Dismal Swamp canal. It is stated that forty or fitty vessels are detained at the southern end of the canal. The want of a good rain in that section of country is greatly needed.

Speech of Mr. Daniel E. Sickles.

HE IS SERENADED BY THE DISCHARGED CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICIALS—WHAT HE SAYS OF HIS OPPO-NENTS IN THE LATE ELECTION, ETC., ETC., ETC. A large number of the friends of Mr. Damei E. Sickles, the member of Congress elect from the Third district, assembled on Saturday evening in front of Gardner's Hotel in Park place, with a band, and serenaded that gentleman. Among these was quite a numerous force of discharged Custom House officials, the whole assemblage numbering altogether about five hundred. They marched in procession from the Fifth Ward Hotel, with banners and transparencies, and, on their arrival at the hotel where Mr. Sickles is at present stopping, they gave him three enthusias-tic cheers. Mr. Sickles, in compliance with the generally expressed desire, then addressed them. He spoke as fol-

more the control control which where the control control is all the property controls with the property of the control of the Williamson has been until recently a resident of New Jersey, I am informed. I am confident he was not entitled to vote in the district, and was not a citizen of the State at the time of the election. That he, as well as Walbridge, worsh have been ineligible, if elected, is unquestionable; but I have not heard that Mr. Williamson voted. He is a conscientious and prudent recently. the; but I have not heard that Mr. Williamson voted. He is a conscientious and prudent gentleman, and conducted the canvass with dignity and courtery. Conspicuous and memorable among the remarkable features of the canvass was Mr. Wood's caucus of his followers in my district. He brought together the "representative men" of the different interests with which he is identified, and made them a speech. There was a delegation of policy effice keepers; a delegation of gamblers—of the more vulgar and depraved class—a delegation of intery ticket venders; a delegation of emigrant roboers, commonly called "baggage smashers." This influential search bage of citizens Mr. Wood addressed nearly as follows:—

of the more vulgar and depraved class—a delegation of interty ticket venders; a delegation of emigrant roboers, commonly called "baggage smasters." This influential seamblage of citizens Mr. Wood addressed nearly as follows:—

My friends, when I was Mayor, I did not persecute you. Or course when complaints were pressed against you and those you requested, I was compelled to be something. But you did not seeks to crush you—to exterminate you. Who elected Ticmann! Mr. Sickles. Who is his constant adviser? Mr. Sickles. Now, then, if you will give me your aid to defeat this man sickles, it will id you of your worst enemy. He is my enemy too. If we defeat Sickles, we give Tiemann a deadly ready to stand by you when I can, and to let you up easily when you are hard pushed. (laughter).

The applaume which greeted this plausible narrangue faintly indicated the rancor with which these hordes entered the canvass against me, led by a man who knows, better than any other, how to make unscruptious adherents available. And yet they say I have succeeded by fraud. Fraud was the main reliance of my opponents, and my only danger. While I am here to declare in the most solemn form of human protestation; that no such charge can be sustained, and to challenge the most searching scrutiny into the vote I received, yet I willsay—and I believe all New York will cry amen—that if it can be satisfactorly proven that I have outcheaded Fernando Wood in an election, I have not only established an incontestible right to my seat, but also a lasting claim upon the admiration, if not the gratitude, of New York. (Cheers). The republicans opposed me because I stood fairly and squarely upon the democratic platform. The Americans opposed me for the same good reason. Mr. Dickinson and his squad opposed me because I stood fairly and squarely upon the democratic platform. The Americans opposed me for the same good reason. Mr. Dickinson and his squad opposed me because, always regarding his presidential of the same provides of the same provides of the s

A negro, demi-dector and demi-sorcers, strategy a furor in Paris—a fine, handsome negro, well made, cov-ered with diamonds and jewelry, and drawn by a pair of valuable horses in an elegant carriage, living in luxurious apartments, demanding fabulous prices for his drags, which he administers himself. His room is constantly filled with the credulous and the rich.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen.

THE PROSECUTION OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Alterman Bools presented the following:—
Whereas, the late Mayor and members of the late Common Council were prosecuted by Joseph Blant, District Attorney, for the signing and passage of a certain resolution, in their official capacity; and whereas, on examination of the merits of the prosecution, he Supreme Court has substantially discharged the prosecution, so that the said District Attorney is now seeking to appeal from the decision; and whereas, the prosecution is one substantially brought against the city by one in pay of the city: therefore.

one substantially brought against the city by one in payor and city; therefore. Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is bereby, authorized and directed forthwith to draw his warrant for the sum of six hundred dollars, payable to the order of Jonas N. Phillips, Eaq., to cover counsel fees and expenses in defunding the protection aforesaid, and that the said sum be now forthwith appropriated from county contingencies for said payment.

This was laid over under the rule.

A resolution was adopted requesting the City Chamberlain to report the amount drawn against each of the appropriations. Alderman Davis offered a resolution to the effect that

Alderman Davis offered a resolution to the effect that the Corporation Counsel be requested to inferin the Board whether the Common Council have authorisy to later or correct the tax books by ordering such ameunit as may have been paid and erroneously credited on said books to be transferred to the credit of the property for which those payments were intended to be made. Adopted.

THE CITY HALL CLOCKS.

Alderman Adams presented a resolution that the Street Commissioner employ a competent person to take charge of and regulate the electric clocks in the public outldings and effices. Adopted.

SMALE CARS ON THE RUDSON BUXES PAULEAU.

of and regulate the electric clocks in the public outldings and offices. Adopted.

Addermen Rise and Owner, of the Railroad Committee, reported in favor of short cars on the Hudson River Railroad, from Fifty-third street to Chambers street, on the same terms as the other city railroad companies, without any restrictions as to steam, the rail to be a T rail, and the fare to be five cents.

Alderman Risen moved the adoption of the report.

Alderman Anais (then in the chair) remarked that there was no majority report. The paper was signed only by two members, and the Board could only entertain it as the views of those members, and not a majority report, as there were five members on the committee.

Alderman Risen said he did not present it as a report, but as the views of himself and Alderman Owens, Alderman Bosen said he did not present the meeting previous.

Alderman McSepony moved to lay the paper on the

Alderman McSPEDON moved to lay the paper on the table to be printed.
Alderman Start urged its reference back to the com-

Alderman Stark urged its reference back to the committee.

Alderman Tucker thought there was sufficient matter before the Board for action, and hoped they would consider the subject.

Alderman Books opposed a reference back, remarking that it would be impossible to get the committee together again.

Alderman Reso waived the right of a report, but moved the adoption of the resolutions attached to the paper he had presented. The members, he presumed, were all prepared to vote on the subject, and there was no advantage in a delay. The people living on the west side were constantly urging the playing of short cars on the road, and there was no reason why their wishes should not be complied with.

vantage in a delay. The people fiving on the west side were constantly urging the planing of short cars on the road, and there was no reason why their wishes should not be complied with.

Alderman Treker presented a substitute, to the effect that the arrangement should be only during the pleasure of the Common Council. He opposed Alderman Boole's report, as calculated to render it impossible for the object sought over being carried out. After other motions, the substitute was referred to Committee on Railroads.

Alderman Clancy said he was willing to give the company the privilege to run small passenger cars, but he wanted the company to pay the city an equivalent. He opposed the idea of continuing steam below Fifty-third street, after the adoption of the small cars, as the continuance of it would be dangerous, and might result in accidents, for which the Common Council might be blamed. He was in favor of binding the company by the strongest restrictions, and of not giving them the power the Harlem Company have. He had been, four years urging the necessity of a grooved rail in Centre street, but the Harlem Company had be there would be accidents, for steam and horse power could not be managed to avoid it. No matter what the time tables of the Indson River Railroad Company would be, there would be accidents, for steam and horse power could not be managed on the road with safety to passengers. If these objections were removed, the company bound by necessary restrictions for the protection of the city, and the company required to pay the city for the franchise, he would vote for the project. There was no reason why the Common Council slould, to the disadvantage of citizens generally, and property owners in Hudson and other streets, comply with the residents of Eleventh avenue and other up town streets, merely because the petitioners were enthasistic on the babeet.

Alderman McSpenos said that, in his opinion, it would be a most unfair act towards the city to give the franchise away. The people petitioning were rea

subject.

Alderman McSperson said that, in his opinion, it would be a most unfair act towards the city to give the franchise away. The people petitioning were ready to see it given on any terms, but there was no reason why the Common Council should give way to their views. He was willing they should have the accommodation, but first the company must be bound to put down a grooved rail and agree to stop steam below Fifty-third street. The Harlem Railroad Company had treated the Common Council with contempt when they were directed to make any improvement, and he hoped that no such footish burgain would be made with the Hudson Company as with them.

Alderman Rixer spoke of the petitions for horse cars on the Hudson River Railroad. The want of such accommodation was greatly felt. The people had to wade through mud on that side, while on the other side of the island there was the necessary amount of accommodation. Besides the petition of 5,000 citizens, 600 ladies had petitioned for the same object. If these (wople were not afraid of accidents there was no reason why the Common Council and the down town citizens should be afraid. It was the duty of the Common Council to give the people what they asked in that neglected part of the city. He demanded it for them as a right. If the Hudson River Railroad Company failed to fulfil their agreement with the city in a specified time, the Common Council would have the power to take the franchise from them and give it to another company.

Alderman Trootey remarked that he did not see why

another company.

Alderman Trooney remarked that he did not see why
Alderman Reed should object to restrictions now being
put in the resolutions to cut off steam below Fifty-third
street in a given time, and requiring the company to put
down grooved rails.

down grooved rails.

Alderman Tecker said the petition was that the Hidson River Railroad Company might be permitted to ron small cars on the same conditions as the Eighth avenue and other companies. The franchise might be worth a good deal, but if one company was obliged to pay a ax the others should be included. The company don't ask the privilege, but say if it is granted they will try and accommodate the people. The Common Council had the power to compel the company to full any agreement, and if the company were remiss the people who now petitioned would soon let the Common Council know it.

Alderman Boole said his report called for grooved rail and to cut off steam. The other report was too loose, and would get the city into more difficulties. He was anxious to see the matter come to a vote.

Alderman Owkse made an appeal in favor of the petitioners, and contended that if Alderman Boole's report was adopted it would deprive the people of wmat they asked—for the moment such a restriction as the prohibition of steam between Fifty third and Thirty first streets was passed, the Railroad Company would decline to give any accommodations such as applied for. This was not the petition of citizens.

After some observations from Alderman Starr and remarks from other members, the matter was laid over.

Adjourned to Monday next, at five o'clock. an Tecken said the petition was that the Hudson

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met Friday evening, the President, Class. H Haswell, presiding. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, a few positions are reports, devoid of public interest, were referred. A resolution was adopted directing the Committee

A resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Lamps and Gas to inquire of the several gas companies whether it is not practicable for them to desiroy or burn the refuse matter from the manufacture of gas, instead of allowing it to run into the rivers, as at present.

A motion directing the Comparoller to advertise for proposals from the Hanath. Times and Tribine to publish the official proceedings and ordinances of the Common Comcil, and all notices of committees, said proposals to give both the price per annum and the price per line per day, was laid over.

A resolution to prohibit the erection of liberty poles exceeding 120 feet in height from the base was lost.

A report of the Committee on Finance, relative to a grant of land to the New York State Hospital, was laid over.

A report of the Committee on Finance, relative to a grant of land to the New York State Hospital, was laid over.

Mr. Choes rose and said that on examining the minutes of the previous meeting, at which he was not present, he perceived that the President violated the twenty-second rule of the Board, in voting for a resolution appropriating \$500 each to the Presidents of both branches of the Common Council for their services as Heakh Commissioners. That rule expressly stated that the President should not vote for a resolution in which he was personally interested; but the dignified presiding officer found it very convenient to vote bimself \$500, for had it not been for his vote the resolution would have been lost for want of the legal number to pass it.

The Prasamaxy replied that the paper was not in the peasesion of the Board.

A FOUNDING HOSPITAL.

The report of the Select Committee appointed to examine into the expediency of establishing a Founding Hospital was called up, to which was appended the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the lots adjoining the Nursery and Childs' Hospital in Fifty first street, between Third and Lexington avenues, be set apart for the purpose of executing thereon a building to be called "The Infants' Home."

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed, to advertise for proposals for, a building to be exceed and Third avenues, and adjoining the building hose are received on the lots south side of Fifty first street, between Lexington and Third avenues, and adjoining the building had that the effect of the purpose of the Common Council for a super as may be with and adjoining building, and that the effect of the purpose of an "Infanis' Home, to wit:—the reception and care of flegitimate childing home, to wit:—the reception and care of flegitimate childing home, to wit:—the reception and care of flegitimate childing, and that the terred commissioner of the Sayor and First Directiess of the Nursery and Child's Hospital; and that the event of the Sayor and F

Losses and Insurance by the Great Fire in Providence.

(From the Providence Journal, Nov. 18.]

We have not ascertained the whole amount of loss by the late fire, but believe it will foot up considerably more than \$200,000. Mr. Howard's insurance amounts to \$94,000. Antiony, Denison & Co. valued their stock at \$60,000; the insurance is \$42,000. Henry Whitman & Co. valued their stock at \$40,000, their insurance is \$20,000, which fully covers the loss. Messrs. Hutchina lose \$17,000, on which there is only \$5,000 insurance. Mr. Snow's insurance more than covers his loss, most of his goods having been safely removed. Messrs. Adams' loss is very slight. Messrs. Hudson estimate their loss at \$1,000 more than the insurance. C. A. Pierce estimates his damage by water and removal of his goods at \$1,500, which is covered at the Commercial office in this city. Mr. Pauforth's loss is double his insurance. Mr. Waite, who

suffers by the removal of all the furniture from his boarding bouse, had no insurance. Mesers, Taber & Co., Ma Neeley, Humphrey & Co., and Davis were all injured more or less, but to what extent we have not heard Mesers. Strauss are damaged about one-half of the in

Mesere Strains are damaged about one-assurance.

We give below the names of the sufferers and the amount of insurance, as far as we have been informed.—

Howard Block.—Commercial, \$5,000; Sletter Mutual, \$5,000; City, Hartford, \$5,000; Phenix, Hartford, \$5,000; Syringheid Fire and Marine, \$5,000; North American, Strainfeld Fire and Marine, \$5,000; North American, Hartford, \$5,000; Slott, Boston, \$5,000; Northwestern, New York, 4,500; Massasoit, Springheid, \$5,000; City, Boston, 2,500; Western, Springheid, \$2,500; Gaspee, \$2,500; Merchants', Hartford, \$3,500. "Total, \$66,000.

Me. um. Building.—Commercial, \$5,000; Merchants',

ton, 2,500; Western, Springfield, \$2,500; Gaspee, \$2,500; Merchants', Hartford, \$3,500. Total, \$65,000. Merchants', \$2,000; Gaspee, \$2,500; Roger Williams, \$2,000; Hampton, Springfield, \$5,000; Conway, Conway, Mass, \$3,000; Butler Mutual, \$2,000; Eliot, Boston, \$2,000; City, Boston, \$2,500. Merchants', Hartford, \$3,000. Total, \$29,000; Whole amount of Mr. Howard's insurance, \$94,000. Anthony, Dention & Co.—Washington, \$5,000; American, \$5,000; Alantic, \$6,000; Commercial, \$3,000; Mister Mutual, \$4,000, Merchants', \$4,000; Roger Williams, \$3,000; Farmers' Mutual, 54,000; Roger Williams, \$3,000; Farmers' Mutual, 54,000; State Mutual, \$4,000. Total, \$42,000. G. & C. P. Hutchins.—Gaspee, \$5,000; State Mutual, \$3,000. Total, \$4,000. Co.—Stater Mutual, \$2,000; Gaspee, \$3,000. Total, \$6,000. Total, \$4,000. Merchants' Mutual, \$2,000; Gaspee, \$3,000. Total, \$6,000. Total, \$4,000. Merchants' Mutual, \$2,000; Hartford, \$5,000. State Mutual, \$2,000; Hartford, \$5,000. Total, \$4,000. Merchants' Mutual, \$2,000; Hartford, \$5,000. Total, \$4,000. Merchants' Mutual, \$2,000; Hartford, \$5,000; State Mutual, \$2,000; Hartford, \$5,000. Total, \$4,000. Merchants' Mutual, \$2,000; Hartford, \$5,000. Williams H. Hudson & Son.—City, New Haven, \$2,000; North Anderican, Hartford, \$5,000; Farmers' Mutual, \$3,000. Total, \$20,000. Williams H. Hudson & Son.—City, New Haven, \$2,000. A. B. Peck.—Commercial, \$6,000; Roger Williams, \$700.

Total, \$20,000.

William H. Hudson & S. n.—City, New Haven, \$2,500.

A. B. Peck.—Commercial, \$600; Roger Williams, \$700;
Gaspee, \$600. Total, \$1,900.

W. H. & F. C. Adams.—Namonal Mutual, Providence, \$3,000.

W. H. & F. C. Adams.—Namonal Mutual, Providence, \$3.000.
Wright & Perry.—North Western, \$1,000; Western, \$2,000; Pawtucket Mutual, \$1,000. Total \$4,000.
Clopp & Cory.—Conway, \$2,500; Slater Mutual, \$2,000.
Total, \$4,500.
Walter R. Danforth.—State Mutual, \$2,500. Total, \$191,400.
The Firemen's Mutual and the Franklin Mutual, of this city, reported vesterday as having each \$5,000 on Mr. Howard's property, had no risk on the part of the property burned. The Hampden and Conway offices did not, as was stated yesterday, have risks on Messrs. Whitman & Co.'s stock of goods in the Museum building.

Political Intelligence.

TENNESSEE.-The opposition State Convention of Tennessee will be held on the 22d of February next. A candi-

date for Governor is to be nominated. Another School from Jeff. Davis.—Hog. Jefferson Davis of Miss., was invited on the 9th, by the Legislature of Mississippi, now in session at Jackson, to address the people of that State in the hall of the House of Represents. tives. Mr. Pavis accepted the invitation, and was to have

Spoken on the 11th.

REOFENING OF THE SLAVE THADE.—Governor McRae, of Mississippi, the successor of General Ouitman in Congress, s an ardent advocate of the re-opening of the African lave trade, and may be expected to break ground or

that subject at the coming session. Democrat says:-

Democrat says:—

There is some probability that an application will be made to Congress at the approaching session, for the organization of "Laramie Territory," being the western half of Kansas, including the gold region. There are already indications that a struggle will be made by Southerners to dedicate this region to slavery.

PERSONAL.

BOY LOST-AGED 16, NAMED JOHN PHILIP, (OR Taylor); was dressed in blue overcost, black cap and light pants; was seen last in Pearl street, after acriving from Canada. Information is wanted by his distressed parents, or, board ship Thornton, pier 28 East river, or at the office of R. J. Cortis & Co., 177 Broadway.

H. J. W. WEYNS.—INFORMATION IS WANTED OF will be thankfully received at 2, South William street. If THE GENTLEMAN WHO RODE DOWN TOWN IN A Foorteenth street stage on Thursday afternoon, from the Circus, in company with a lady and two children, will send his address to Haywood, Broadway Post office, he will hear from an old friend.

an old friend.

INFORMATION WANTED-OF THE PORTER WHO
took a rolt of leather, marked R. V. Schank, from the steamboat Keyport, foot of Murray street, on Friday, November 19,
as it was procured on a forged order. Any person giving any
information respecting the above will be liberally rewarded by
the captain of the steamboat Keyport.

J. S. Wood, Eddy & Co., Wilmington, Delaware, after December 1st.

MR. PIENKOWSKI IS INVITED TO CALL AT THE Consulate General of Russia. MR. PIENKOWSKI IS INVIDED

Consulate General of Russia.

NOTICE.—THE PERSON WHO TOOK THE PICTURE
from the billiard room of the Utah House, corner of
Eighth avenus and Twenty afth screet, is requested to return
the same immediately. He is known, and will be rigorously
dealt with unless he complies with this request.

WILLIAM L. WEST.

PROFESSOR D. LAGROIX. 141 NITH STREET, NOT having the address of the two ladies who called upon him on Wednesday last about 3 o'clock P. M., takes this method of informing them that he is ready to teach the contemplated class at the time and on the terms proposed by them.

S. R. D. WILL PLEASE SEND HIS ADDRESS TO reace to the child for adoption. The party are new prepared o take the child. o take the child.

Y. R. R. -YOUR LETTER IS RECEIVED. WRITE
Immediately, sending address, and do not keep me to
such suspense again.

S. M. J.

HON. JOHN COCHRANE WILL LECTURE BEFORE the Catholic Library Association, at the Cocper Institute, on next Tuesday evening, Nov. 23, at 5 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. PHILOSOPHY OF MEMORY.—NADAM L. PARKER will lecture and give some interesting illustrations on the "philosophy of memory," a Polish system which she acquired when in Kurspe, and which has never before been taught in this country. The exercises are to commence at 7½ o'clock at the Cooper Institute, room No. 23, on Wednesday avening, Nov. 24. Admission 25 cents, to defray the expenses of the room. Circulars may be obtained at the office of the Institute.

THE THIRTIETH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW York Fire Department, for the benefit of the Widow and Cryben country, will not be the Cryben of the Widow and the manuacy at 1800. The above the presented of the manuacy or of the following officers may be presented of the manuacy or of the following officers as the processed of the Manuacy or of the following officers are presented to the manuacy or of the following officers are presented to the manuacy or of the following officers are presented to the following officers are presented to the following officers are presented to the following of the following officers are presented to the following of the following officers are presented to the following of the following of the following of the following officers are presented to the following officers are presented to the following of the foll

MACPHERSON'S NEXT ASSEMBLY WILL COME OFP M to morrow evening, (Monday) Nov. 22, at his academy, Bowery Assembly Rooms, 20, Bowery, Days for classes, Tuesdays and Fridays, after noon and evening.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A LL. NEWS AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND Canada are requested to send in their address immediately to be published in directory form, free of charge, by the publishers of the NEW YORK WAVERLY, the great literary some circle paper, which every family should read. All agents ordering papers will have their names printed on circulars for distribution. Address B. BAKES, publisher. New York Waverly, 15 Brattle street, Beston, Mass.

I IBERAL BOOKS.—PAINES AGE OF REASON, 25c. to 35c. Voltaire's Philosophical Dictionary, \$4; do. aludged, with life, 75c.; new estition of Robert Dale Owen's Moral Physiology, with notes and engravings, embracing all that is known on population, 35c. to 50c. A LL NEWS AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES AND

G. VALE, No. 5 Chatham square, New York.

New READY—THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY FOR DEcember—The first volume, consisting of seven numbers,
ended in May last. The second volume, also containing seven
numbers, will end with the present issue, in which the index is
given; so that hereafter the volumes will begin in January and
July. Terms—Three dollars a year, or twenty five centa a
number. Upon receipt of the price, the publishers will send
the Atlantic to any address in the United States pre-paid.
Clubs—Five copies for ten dellars, the subscribers paying their
own postage.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO.

13 Winter street, Boston. ____

NEWSPAPERS.

NOW READY FOR DELIVERY.
THE SATURDAY PRESS NOVEMBER 20, 1858. FOR WHAT IS IN IT, SEE THE PAPER ITSELF.

FOR WHAT IS NOT IN IT. SEE THE OTHER PAPERS FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. SPORTING.

PRANCIS BUTLER, 29 FULTON STREET, HAS ALL the choice breeds of dogs for sale and stock. Butler's intallible mange cure and flea extirminator. Bity cents per totile. Butler's new work on the dog, beautifully illustrated, one dollar.

one dollar.

FOR SALE—A WELL TRAINED SETTER DOG, ONLY
two years old; price \$35. Apply at the Atlantic Restauront, 781 Broadway, between Ninth and Tenth streets. -WATCHES, JEWELBY &C.

DIAMONDS, DIAMONDS, DIAMONDS, I. HERMANN fine jeweiry, keep constantly on hand a diamond jeweiry, keep constantly on hand a diamond jeweiry keep constantly on hand a diamond jeweiry of recherche patterns, to which they beg leave to call the attention of persons desirous of purchasing. Diamonds, old gold or silver bought or taken in excharge.

MAGNIPICENT DIAMOND.—A BRILLIANT, OF FAS einsting cut and justice, weighing 7); carata-origina European cost from first hands \$3,200—is offered for sale at great sacrifice. Apply from 9 till 10 A.M. and from 2011 P.M., to B. W. PLEMB, diamond broker, 512 Broadway.

ENAMELLED CHAMBER SUITS OF FURNITURE, IN all colors and styles, wholeasie and retail, at prices from \$25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, 27, Canal street (old No. 38, four doors east of Broadway, New York.

FURNITURE HOUGHT FOR READW MONEY.—A FAIR value given, in ready money, for furniture, carpets, books, &c., &c., at 123 Sixth avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets.

BURNITURE, FURNITURE—THE HIGHEST CASH price paid for new and second hand furniture, carpeta, oliciotas, feather beds, watches, jewelry, horses, wagons, harness, or any other description of merchandise. N. B.—Money advanced on same. Storage to let. Apply to RICHARD WALTERS, 25 Catharine street.

FOR KEYPORT AND FORT HAMILTON.—THE STRAM-boat KEYPORT leaves Murray street daily (Sundays excepted) at 2% o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 2% A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE ONLY FIFTY CENTS.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck slip. E. R., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 10 A. M., arriving in time to connect with Naugatuck, Housatonic, New Haven and Hartford Asliroad.